desire, which we had previd, to return to Washington is with deep regret that I quest and accept your resignmen of the Council of Ecoeffective September first.

ys appreciate the extraordiions you have made to the dvocacy, and refinement of our Economic Recovery Proe applied not only the tools out also prudent judgment, to of the economic challenges at home and abroad.

council deliberations, in conthe Federal Reserve, in the Froika," in public testimony, as diverse as O.E.C.D. and by, yours has consistently been

miss you—and your remarkcombine clarity of insight mal science" with unfailing

n to your academic and prial practice, Nancy and I wish est.

or a job well done,

Ronald Reagan

Murray L. Weidenbaum, Chair-Economic Advisers, Washington,

July 20, 1982

ent:

ry considerable reluctance
y resignation as Chairman of
Economic Advisers. It has
privilege to serve in your
during this period of fundain economic policy. Yet the
or me to return to Washingwhich is expecting me to be
ptember.

difficult adjustments are far I believe that it is becoming Economic Recovery Proling in shifting the balance the Federal government to

the private sector. Important progress has been made in achieving this objective on all four fronts: reducing the average citizen's tax burden, slowing down the growth of government spending, reforming the costly and burdensome regulatory apparatus, and moderating the growth of the money supply.

From the outset, we have said that yours is a long-term program, unlike the quick fixes of the past. The substantial reduction in inflation is heartening evidence of the progress that has been made. Yet the overall condition of the economy underscores both the difficulty of carrying out fundamental changes as well as the continuing need to move ahead on each of the four key aspects of economic policy in order to achieve your basic goal of restoring the economic strength of our country.

I will carry with me many fond memories of working with you and the outstanding people that you have attracted in your Administration. I leave you with the best of wishes for your continued health, happiness, and success.

Sincerely,

Murray L. Weidenbaum

[The President, The White House]

Federal Employees Flexible and Compressed Work Schedules Act of 1982

Statement on Signing S. 2240 Into Law. July 23, 1982

I am pleased to sign into law the Federal Employees Flexible and Compressed Work Schedules Act of 1982.

This act extends for 3 years the authority of Federal agencies to allow employees more flexibility in scheduling their workweeks. For example, where the nature of the work allows, employees may work 4 10-hour days per week, or begin their workday earlier or later than usual. The total time on the job remains the same, but the particular hours when the work is performed can vary.

For the past 3 years, the Federal Government has been experimenting with these alternative work schedules, following the lead of a number of private companies that found this kind of work scheduling beneficial. In the Government, too, most of the experiments were successful. Productivity increases were noted in some agencies, and many offices were able to stay open longer hours to serve the public.

These alternative work schedules also had a very positive effect on the morale of employees, who were able to adjust their work schedules to meet personal needs. This was particularly important to working mothers who used the flexibility in scheduling work hours to help them meet their responsibilities both at home and at the office. The overwhelming majority of Federal employees taking part in the experimental program said that it allowed them to spend more time with their families, as well as providing a better opportunity to participate in their children's school activities. It is especially rewarding to support a program that allows people to recapture some of the benefits of close family ties in an era when employment trends have been pushing us the other way.

As you would expect with an experimental program, there were some Federal agencies where alternative work schedules did not work too well-where there were problems of accountability or where the demands of the public business were not well served. The act I am signing today recognizes the danger of such problems and gives Federal managers the necessary tools to prevent such problems from developing, or to deal with them if they do. I should also note that Federal employee unions will be fully involved in working with agency managers to see that alternative work schedules are used in ways that will meet the needs of both Federal employees and the taxpayers.

Finally, I would like to commend Senator Ted Stevens for his legislative skill and perseverance in getting all of the parties involved in this issue to join together in support of the act.

Note: As enacted, S. 2240 is Public Law 97–221, approved July 23.